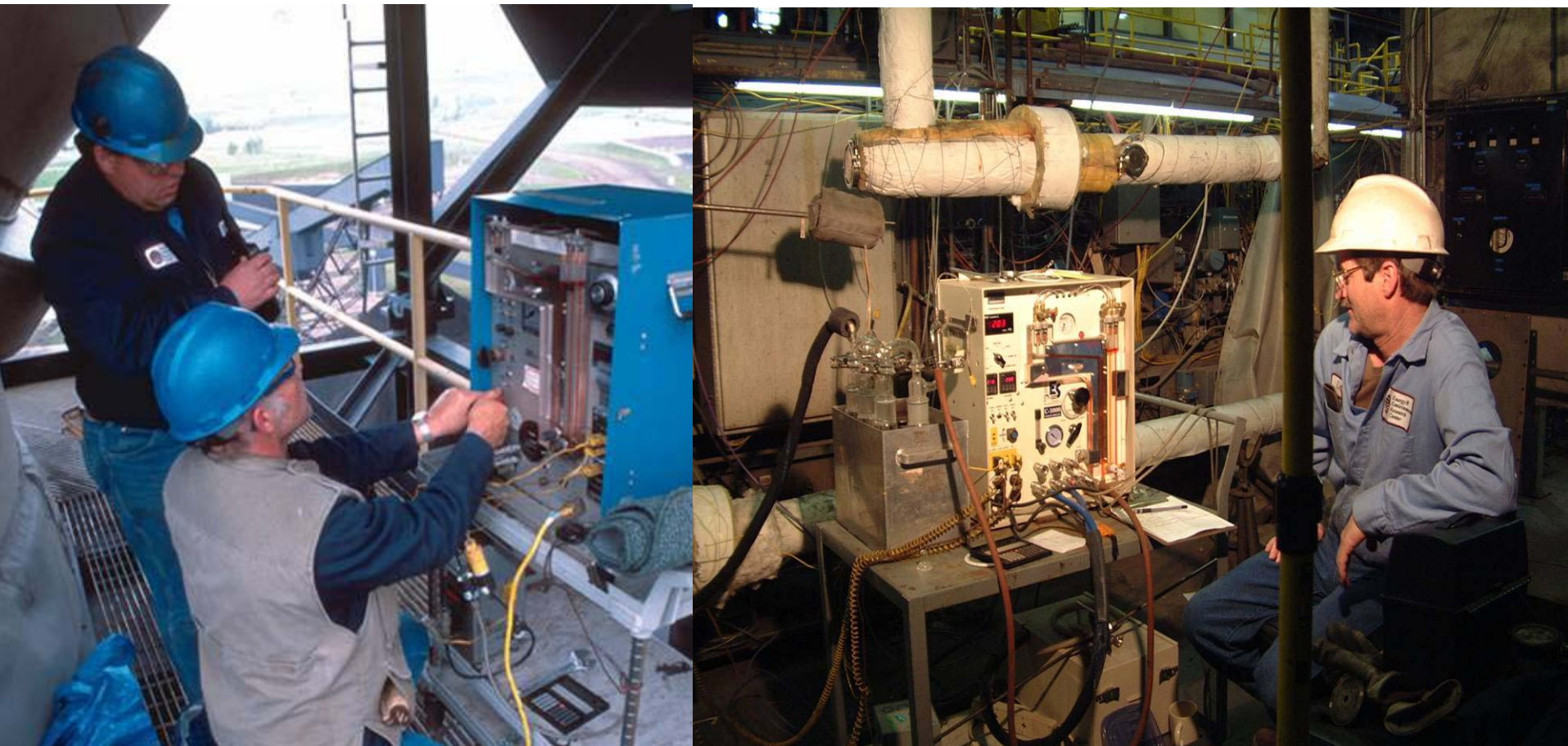


*DOE/NETL and EPRI Sponsored  
Mercury Measurements  
Workshop  
July 13, 2004*

# Ontario Hydro Mercury Speciation Method



# Ontario Hydro Mercury Speciation Method

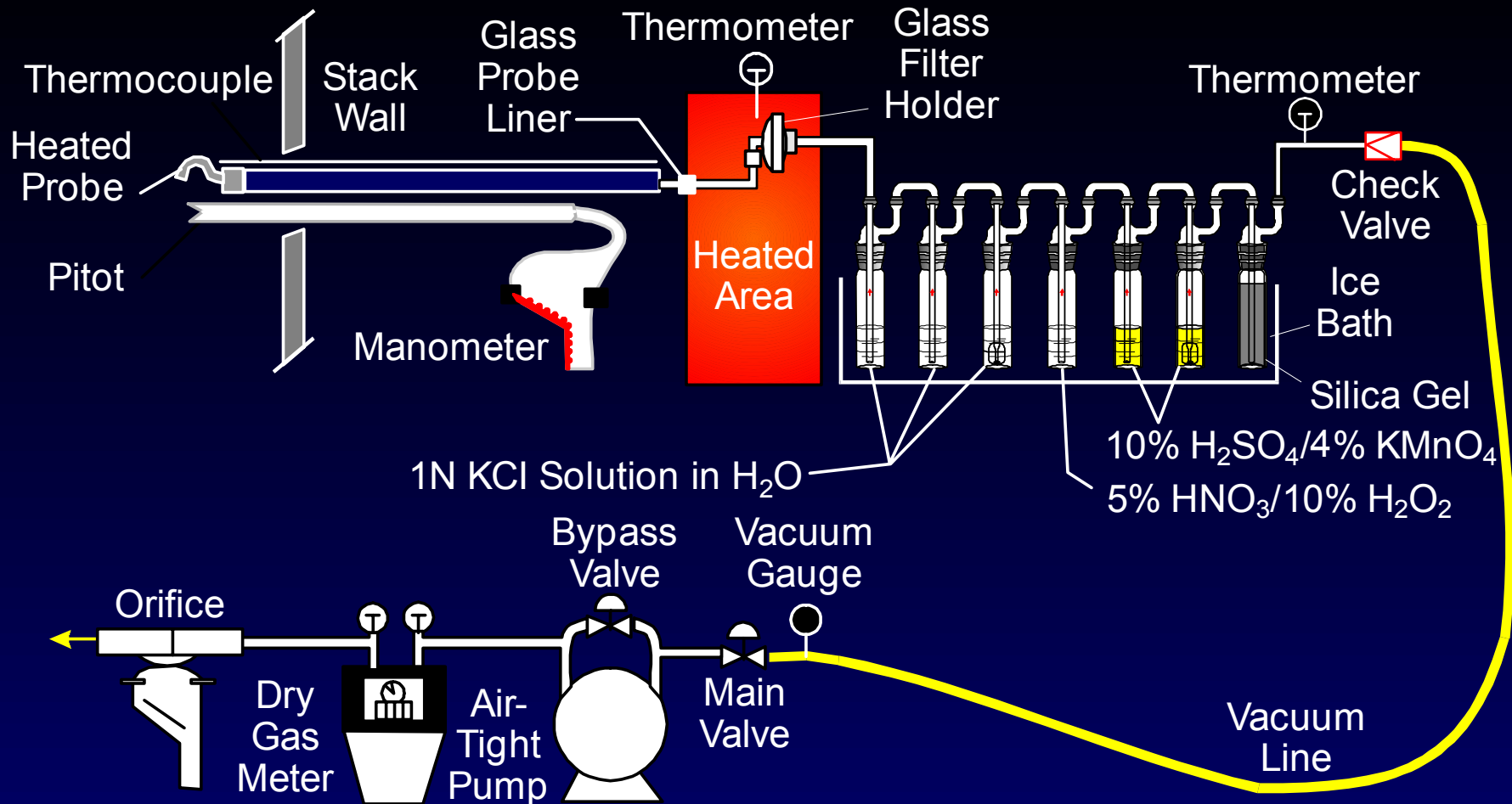
## **ASTM D6784-02**



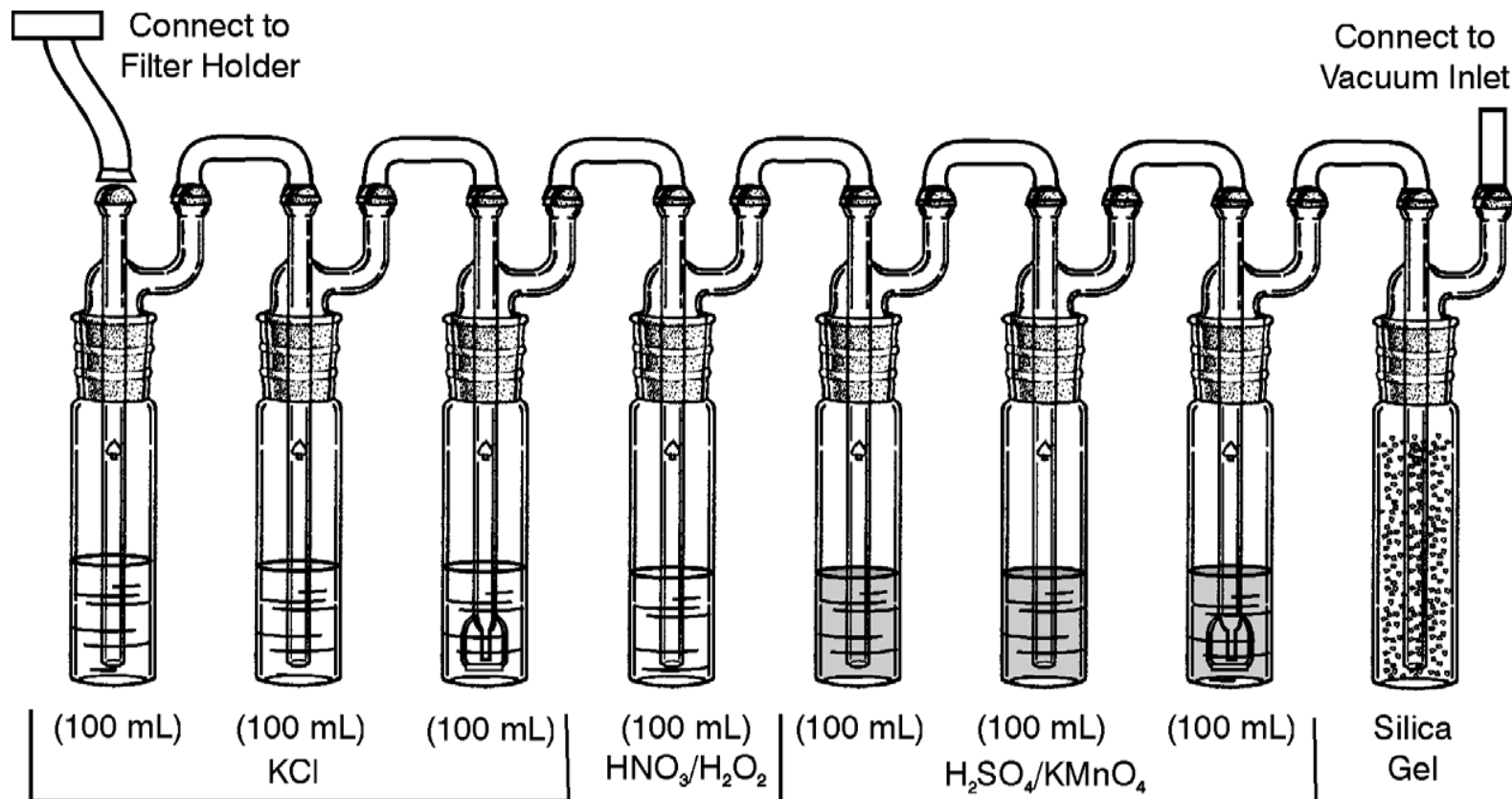
**Standard Test Method for Elemental,  
Oxidized, Particle-Bound, and  
Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated  
from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources  
(Ontario Hydro Method)**

**<http://www.astm.org>**

# *Schematic of the Ontario Hydro Impinger Train*



# Ontario Hydro Impinger Train



# Wet-Chemistry Methods for Measuring Mercury in Flue Gas

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- Wet-chemistry methods
  - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 101A – measures only total mercury.
  - EPA Method 29 – measures all trace elements.
  - Ontario Hydro mercury speciation method allows for measurement of total, particulate-bound, elemental, and speciated mercury.
- Provide good results with a high level of sensitivity,  $<0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$

# Wet-Chemistry Methods for Measuring Mercury in Flue Gas

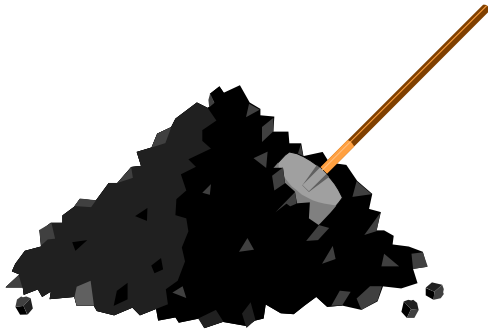
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- But ...
  - A high level of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) and well-trained personnel required
  - 2-week or more turnaround time for results
  - No real-time data
  - Expensive

# Sample History

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Collection ➡ Storage ➡ Preparation ➡ Analysis



**Errors can be introduced at any stage.**



# Issues Using Wet-Chemistry Methods for Measuring Mercury in Flue Gas

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- QA/QC
  - Upfront planning
  - Blanks and spikes
- Particulate issues (high dust measurements)
  - Hg adsorption or changes in Hg speciation
  - Filter vs. other particulate separation techniques
- Wet stacks
- Sample turn around time.
- Sample preparation and analysis.
- Other